

## MAL

Fast foe to the Plebians, your voices might  
Be curses to yourselves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
MAL'IGNER. *n. f.* [from *malign.*] One who regards another  
With ill will.  
Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who pronounce  
the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable sub-  
tleties. *Clarendon's Apology.*  
I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of  
cleanliness, which some of my *maligners* call in question. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Sarcaftical censurer.  
MAL'IGNITY. *n. f.* [*malignité*, French.]  
1. Malice; maliciousness.  
Deeds are done which man might charge aright  
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,  
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,  
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickell.*  
2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.  
Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are va-  
rious; his physicians discerned an invincible *malignity* in his  
disease. *Hoyward.*  
No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportion-  
able to the *malignity* of that far-spread disease. *K. Charles.*  
3. Evilness of nature.  
This shows the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural  
course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by de-  
stroying trust and mutual confidence. *South's Sermons.*  
MAL'IGNLY. *adv.* [from *malign.*] Enviously; with ill will;  
mischievously.  
Left you think I railly more than teach,  
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach;  
Let me for once presume to instruct the times. *Pope.*

MA'LIN. *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *lin*, the diminutive  
termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping  
ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence  
a dirty wench. *Hammer.*

The kitchen *malin* pins  
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,  
Clam'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
MALL. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]  
1. A stroke; a blow.

With mighty *mall*,  
The monster merciless him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*  
Give that rev'rend head a *mall*. *Hudibras*, p. ii.  
Or two, or three, against a *mall*. *Hudibras*, p. ii.  
2. A kind of beater or hammer. [*mall*, French.]  
He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and  
that part which strikes the ball, he encased in them several  
drugs. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 195.  
3. A walk where they formerly played with mallets and balls.  
*Mall* is, in Holland, an area or walk spread with shells.  
This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,  
And hail with music its propitious ray. *Pope.*  
To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a  
*mall*.  
MAL'ARD. *n. f.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild  
duck.

Antony  
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating *mallard*,  
Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The birds that are most easy to be drawn are *mallards*,  
flaveler, and goose. *Peasam on Drawing.*  
Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown  
*mallard's* feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*

MALLEABILITY. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring  
the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of  
such a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and  
fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these  
qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MALLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin,  
a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating; this is a  
quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it be-  
ing more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to  
friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the  
degree to be *malleable*. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,  
That like his sword endures the anvil;  
And justly 's held more formidable,  
The more his valour's *malleable*. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to  
pression without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elas-  
tick, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mu-  
tual attraction of its parts: if the parts slide upon one an-  
other, the body is *malleable* or soft. *Newton's Opticks.*

MALLEABleness. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring  
the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the  
earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bo-  
dies by their weight, fusibility, and *malleableness*. *Locke.*  
To MALLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer;  
to forge or shape by the hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and malleating me-

## MAM

tals, and making them useful for tools. *Derham.*  
MALLET. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.

The vessel foddered up was warily struck with a wooden  
*mallet*, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,  
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

MA'LLOWS. *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; *malepe*, Saxon.]  
The *mallow* has a fibrous root; the leaves are round or  
angular: the flower consists of one leaf, is of the expanded  
bell-shaped kind, and cut into five segments almost to the  
bottom: from the centre rises a pyramidal tube, for the most  
part loaded with many small threads or filaments: from the  
centre of the flower-cup rises the point in the tube, which  
becomes the fruit, and this is flat, round, and sometimes  
pointed, wrapt, for the most part, within the flower-cup,  
and divided into several cells so disposed round the axle, that  
each little lodge appears most artificially jointed within the  
corresponding frite or channels: the feed is often shaped like  
a kidney; the species are fix, of which the first is found  
wild, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

Shards or *mallows* for the pot,  
That keep the loosen'd body found. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY. *n. f.*  
1. A sort of grape. See VINE.  
2. A kind of wine.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.  
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.  
Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,  
Metheslin, wort, and *malmsey*. *Shakespeare's*

MALT. *n. f.* [*meal*, Saxon; *mout*, Dutch.] Grain steeped  
in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath *malt* first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards  
boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 308.

MA'LT-DUST. *n. f.* [*malt* and *dust*.]  
*Malt*-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great im-  
prover of barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MALTFLOOR. *n. f.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.  
Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-floor*. *Mort.*

To MALT. *v. n.*  
1. To make malt.  
2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it  
*malt* worse. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MA'LTDRINK. *n. f.* [*malt* and *drink*.]  
All *malt-drinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy  
symp. *Floyer on the Humours.*

MA'LTHORSE. *n. f.* [*malt* and *horse*.] It seems to have been,  
in *Shakespeare's* time, a term of reproach for a dull dot.

You peasant swain, you whorel, you *malt-horse* drudge.  
*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Mome, *malt-horse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shak.*

MA'LTMAN. *n. f.* [from *malt*.] One who makes malt.

MALSTER. *n. f.* [*malt* and *ster*.] how fine it will found! *Swift.*  
Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but  
he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which the  
died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltster*. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION. *n. f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices;  
wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM. *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this word is said to be  
MAMMA'. } found for the compellation of *mother* in all lan-  
guages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that  
a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid fobbing scarce could speak;  
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye:  
Alas! how easy my mistake!

I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*  
Little masters and misters are great impediments to servants;  
the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to  
papa and *mamma*. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MAMME'S TREE. *n. f.*  
The *mamme's tree* hath a rosaceous flower, which consists  
of several leaves placed in a circular order, from whose cup  
arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an almost spher-  
ical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in  
hard rough shells. *Miller.*

MA'MMET. *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure  
dressed up.

Kate; this is no world  
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shakespeare.*

MA'MMIFORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*,  
Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY. *adj.* [*mammillare*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Latin.]  
Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *n. f.* A large shapeless piece.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *Jamieson's Voyage.*

To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break;  
to pull to pieces.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did so set  
his teeth, and did tear it! Oh! I warrant how he *mam-*  
*mocks* it! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MA'MMON. *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches. *MAM.*

## MAN

MAN. *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]  
1. Human being.

The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him  
as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to  
me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous,  
man-eating nation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind  
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd,  
Conscious of thought. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,  
And given them voice expressive of their thought;  
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find  
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Crech's Mowilus.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the  
powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make  
the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,  
It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Not a woman.  
Bring forth *men* children only!  
For thy undaunted metal should compose  
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,  
But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Every man child shall be circumcised. *Gen. xvii. 10.*  
Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,  
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden's Æn.*

A long time since the custom began, among people of qua-  
lity, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.  
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,  
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.  
Now thank'd be the great god Pan,  
Which thus preserves my loved life,  
Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,  
Who ended hath this bloody strife:  
For if my *man* must praise have,  
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney, b. i.*

My brother's servants  
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shakespeare.*

Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants  
should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships;  
choice being made of *men* of valour and capacity rather than  
to employ other *men*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I aid my *men* will presently go ride  
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.  
You may partake of any thing we say:  
We speak no treason, *man*. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any  
one.  
This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor  
a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

A *man* in an instant may discover the assertion to be im-  
possible. *Mare's Dramæ Dialogues.*

He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man*  
would desire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able to ad-  
vance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue,  
nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but  
run away with a *man*, in pursuit of those ideas they have in  
view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they  
have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman  
ship. *Addison.*

A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own planta-  
tion. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.  
Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*

I dare do all that may become a *man*;  
Who dares do more is none. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

—What beast was't then  
That made you break this enterprise to me?  
When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;  
And, to be more than what you were, you would  
Be so much more the *man*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,  
And put upon him such a deal of *man*,  
That worthied him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Will reckon he should not have been the *man* he is, had  
not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when  
he was a young fellow. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 105.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.  
Thou art but a youth, and lie a *man* of war from his  
youth. *1 Sam. xvii. 33.*

9. Individual.  
In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour

## MAN

has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself,  
and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logick.*

10. Not a beast.  
Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,  
The softer season suiting to the *man*. *Crech's Mowilus.*

11. Wealthy or independent person: to this sense some refer  
the following passage of *Shakespeare*, others to the sense next  
foregoing.  
There would this monster make a *man*; any strange beast  
there makes a *man*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

What poor *man* would not carry a great burthen of gold  
to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his  
own *man*. *Ans.*

13. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.  
14. MAN of war. A ship of war.  
A Flemish *man of war* lighted upon them, and overma-  
stered them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To furnish with men.  
Your ships are not well *man'd*;  
Your mariners are multiteers, or reapers. *Shakespeare.*

A navy, to secure the seas, is *man'd*;  
And forces sent. *Daniel's Civil War.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain  
ships to sea well *man'd*, and appalled to fight. *Hoyward.*

Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their  
burdens as well *man'd*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He had *man'd* it with a great number of tall soldiers,  
more than for the proportion of the castle. *Bacon.*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred  
galies, and ten galeases; though I cannot conceive how they  
could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addison on Italy.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had  
*man'd* out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbutnot.*

2. To guard with men.  
See, how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakespeare.*

There stands the castle by yond tuft of trees,  
*Man'd* with three hundred men. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

The summons take of the fame trumpet's call,  
To fall from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen.  
Advise how war may be best upheld,  
*Man'd* by her two main nerves, iron and gold,  
In all her equipage. *Milton.*

Theodosius having *man'd* his soul with proper reflexions,  
exerted himself in the best manner he could, to animate  
his penitent. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 164.

4. To tame a hawk.  
Another way I have to *man* my haggard,  
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;  
That is, to watch her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on.  
Thou whorel, thou mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in  
my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *man'd* with  
agate till now. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

They distill their husbands land  
In decoctions, and are *man'd*  
With ten empyricks in their chamber,  
Lying for the spirit of amber. *Benj. Johnson's Forest.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. An obsolete word.  
*Man* but a rush against Othello's breast,  
And he retires. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

MA'NACLES. *n. f.* [*manichs*, French; *manica* from *manus*,  
Latin.] Chain for the hands; shackles.

For my sake wear this glove;  
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou  
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With *manacles* along our street. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Such a person  
Could fetch your brother from the *manacles*  
Of the all-holding law. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *mana-*  
*cles* on the right-hand. *Ecclesi. xxi. 19.*

The bounds of the law good men count their ornament  
and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppression.

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands;  
to shackle. *King Charles.*

We'll bait thy bears to death,  
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakespeare.*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shakespeare.*

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle  
him hand and foot. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To MANAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]  
1. To conduct; to carry on.  
The fathers had *manag'd* the charge of idolatry against the  
heathens. *Stillingfleet.*